

OUR BOYS OVERSEAS

We give below the names of Ohio County boys, serving overseas, or they have been sent in to us. This list is necessarily incomplete, but we will add to them each week the names of soldiers as they are sent in. You need not send their company or regiment but simply their names. Most of these boys are in France but some are in England, and other sections of Europe. Send in your son's name and tell your neighbor's to do the same. The names so far submitted are as follows:

Arthur H. Hendricks.
Darrell Robertson.
Ulysses C. Young.
Corp. Thomas Young.
Jimmie Hersley.
Romey B. Smith.
Sergt. C. C. Main.
Chester Main.
Hubert E. Wright.
Robert A. Davis.
Heaven Douglas.
Ras Bennett.
Elvis Johnson.
Arthur B. Everly.
Carl M. Murry.
James Earl Plummer.
Arthur P. Tilford.
John W. Allen.
J. Raymond Campbell.
Alva W. Petty.
Owen Bolton.
Stylli Mason.
Guy Helfner.
Leonard Bishop.
Robert E. Lamb.
Richard L. Dever.
Arthur Everly.
Orville McKinney.
Raymond McKinney.
Pirtle Arnold.
John W. Autrey.
Lyman G. Barrett.
Edwin H. Hamlett.
Corbet Lake.
Grover C. Greer.
Bud Ambrose.
Ray Bennett.
Corp. Leonard Anderson.
John D. Ham.
Oscar Durall.
Dr. F. B. DeWitt.
Corp. Hallie J. Taylor.
Roscoe Westerfield.
Douglas Taylor.
Oder Griffith.
Wm. Bryan Holbrook.
Ray Cobb.
Willis Cobb.
First Lieut. Everett B. Liken.
Barney Baugh.
Layton Ross.
Kirby Park.
Thomas Brown.
Robert E. Price.
Ernest E. Price.
John R. Phipps.
Coleman Tatum.
Hubert Stevens.
Capt. Douglas D. Felix.
Walter Maddox.
Clarence Eugene Ward.
Owen T. Wallace.
Ivory Lynch.
Dee Carl Pergusen.
Steve Grigsby.
Nathaniel Hudson.
Corp. Chas. W. Johnson.
J. S. Loyal.
Layton Ross.
Corbett Rome.
Millard H. Carnahan.
Luther D. Jackson.
A. D. Birch.
Felix C. Birch.
Mack Foreman.
Alvin B. Porter.
Everett De Bruler.
Ira Mastison.
Clarence Culerey.
Elbert Hill.
Arthur Daniel.
Leslie Jones.
Fred Robinson.
Herbert Robinson.
Harrison Robinson.
Gilbert Fraize.
Riley Taylor.
Morrison C. Stephen.
Jesse E. Felix.
Hardin Riley.
Seth Riley.
Everette Leach.
Kelly Pierce.
Searcy Stewart.
Ora B. Ward.
Lewis Bozarth.
John Bozarth.
Allen Bozarth.
Mack Henshaw.
Earty Stone.
Owen Austin.
Omer T. Wallace.
Malin A. Bennett.
Charlie Foster.
Jesse V. Crow.
J. F. Parks.
Lee Keith.
Lewis O. Read.
Vernon Durham.
John T. Brown.
Corbet Cooper.
Carl B. Ward.
Lloyd Cavender.
Walter Watson.
Raymond Rowe.
John Ward.
Corp. Alva V. Wade.
Sergt. W. C. May.
Horace Johnson.

1st. Lieut. John W. Marks
Walter A. Williams
Harrison Crumes
Speed Mcnroe
Dewey Alford.
Ira Hazelip.
John B. Hazellip
Bethel Johnston
Elton Wilson
Byron Leach
Chester Keown
Otis Curtis
Frank Tichenor
Herbert D. Roach
Frank James
Byron Leach.
General Hoover.
Henry Arnold.
Edward M. Smith.
Carl B. Barnes, Prentiss.
James A. Barnes, Prentiss.
Arthur Edge.
Robert Hamilton.
George A. Wedding.
Arthur Rhoads.
Cecil Rhoads.
Seth Rhoads.
Charlie Lee Tucker.
William Phillips.
Virgil P. Kiper.
Willie Espey.
Arnold Brown.
Walter K. Baker.
Harry Stoy White.
Garland F. Moore.
Robt. O. Tilford.
Geo. Whobrey.
Willie Espey.
William Phillips.
Clarence Hardin.
Willie English.
Corp. Ellis Brown.
Roscoe Embry.
Jobe N. Leach.
Virgil P. Kiper.
Vernon Orbs.
Clarence Gabbert.
Carlisle P. Williams.
John C. Barnard.
William Robertson.
Albert Robertson.
Corp. Ray Hawkins.
John Render.
Oswald C. Hocker.
Sergt. Elver P. Hunter.
Hiram A. Carter.
Roy Frain.
Boysie Ashdod.
Jesse Ashford.
Lieut. Henry Smith.
William H. Seibert.
Clark O. Wilson.
Archie Evans.
Blaine Westerfield.
Alfred R. Westerfield.
Alvis Farmer.
Price Miller.
Robert Archie Plummer.
Lieut. Gilmore Keown.
Roscoe Embry.
John Eldred Leach.
Clifford R. Maddox.
John D. Autrey.
Herman Morris.
Rowan H. Raley.
Corp. Ellis Brown.
Maj. John L. Lallinger.
Chester Peters.
Ira Aaron Payton.
Leslie Wayne Payton.
Hubert Lynch.
Elijah Daniel.
Percy A. Park.
David L. Hurt.
Simon Smith.
Weslie Daniel.
Arthur Daniel.
Elijah W. Daniel.
Robert H. Duke.
Rosal C. Park.
Cledie Evans.
Estill Cook.
Harrison Cook.
Birch Albin.
Mack Allen.
Lonnie Daugherty.
Henry Geary.
Ben Turner.
Romey Baize.
Argon Baize.
Ervin Baize.
Estill Morris.
Robert Mason.
Corp. Wm. Rhea Hatcher.
Sergt. Hoover Neel.
Wesley Daniel.
Mathias Higgs.
Herbert Lynch.
Parvin Johnston.
Herbert Wedding.
Willie Bratcher.
Emitt Taylor.
Noah Ward.
Joseph C. Tucker.
Mack Forman.
Briscoe White.
Remus Barnett.
Ira Barnett.
Ed Hoover

Colored Boys.
Lee Griffin
Manchester Griffin
Enos Lawrence
Ed Nall
Lon Taylor
Gordon Ford
Jesse Collins
Aaron Hines
John Jackson

New store—every article in stock absolutely new.
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To The People of Kentucky:

I MOST respectfully submit my candidacy to the people for the nomination for the Governorship of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic primary, August 2, 1919.

I HAVE entered the race for the Governorship of Kentucky after sincere and patriotic consideration. I shall make a supreme effort to win, and if I win the nomination and am elected I shall employ every prayer and every thought of which my life is capable to serve faithfully the people of my beloved State and to make them an honest and constructive public servant. I shall make the race in the interest of a greater moral, intellectual and industrial Kentucky. I shall submit

education above a bank account, ideals above bullets, justice above force, honest politics above depraved politics, and public service above public jobs. This is what we have been fighting for. We will not be loyal to the leadership of our great President; we will not be true to the memory of our noble men who gave their lives for the ideals of freedom; we will not treat with honor the high purposes of the four million Americans who responded to the call of their country; we will not sanctify the glorious efforts of our nation to defend human rights, if we fail to vindicate in thought and in conduct, in private and in public life, the ideals for which we have been fighting.

THE first duty of the State and its first necessity is to provide for training which will guarantee the intelligence and pro-

duction above a bank account, ideals above bullets, justice above force, honest politics above depraved politics, and public service above public jobs. This is what we have been fighting for. We will not be loyal to the leadership of our great President; we will not be true to the memory of our noble men who gave their lives for the ideals of freedom; we will not treat with honor the high purposes of the four million Americans who responded to the call of their country; we will not sanctify the glorious efforts of our nation to defend human rights, if we fail to vindicate in thought and in conduct, in private and in public life, the ideals for which we have been fighting.

IT is a high duty of the Commonwealth to disseminate health information among the masses, to build up a good health sentiment, to protect the people against preventable diseases and assist them in having healthy bodies in which their minds can work. Conserving the vitality and health of the people contributes to their happiness and economic productivity.

UNIVERSAL progress begins and ends with the soil. Improved agriculture is a fundamental proposition and one of monumental importance to every citizen of the State. The growth and progress of our State depend largely upon the success of the farmer, the most important citizen in the land. I believe in every sane and democratic effort fostered in the interest of rural uplift and in disseminating agricultural information among the masses. Kentucky needs more fields of alfalfa, more agricultural limestone and less political brimstone.

THE greater Kentucky and the larger democracy must be accomplished by perfecting the tax and the road laws, correcting every wrong that may exist and by organizing the finances of the State upon a sound, equitable and just basis. I stand for efficiency in all of the departments of State government and for economy in their management. Every dollar paid by the people into the treasury of the Commonwealth shall procure its full worth in honest service, and every cent in the treasury shall be expended to the end that the expense of public business be reduced as far as may be compatible with the welfare of the State.

I WELCOME with enthusiasm the good roads sentiment that prevails throughout the State. It is impossible to estimate its meaning to the moral and industrial development of Kentucky. I have always been an earnest advocate of good roads and I shall have special interest in doing all I can in promoting the building and maintaining of good roads in every section of the State.

I BELIEVE in local, State and National prohibition; in temperance, in law and order, and in the right enforcement of the law. I have never cast a ballot for the open saloon. A saloonless Kentucky would, in my opinion, promote in a big way social and economic efficiency. I shall vote and work for the adoption of the State-wide prohibition amendment submitted by the General Assembly of Kentucky and which is now pending before the people. If elected Governor I shall use every proper influence within my power to make temperance efforts to reach the enactment and enforcement of law.

I BELIEVE the next General Assembly should submit to the voters of the State for adoption an amendment to the Constitution of Kentucky giving women full suffrage. If elected Governor I shall recommend the submission of such an amendment and if submitted, I shall vote and work for its adoption. I take this position because I believe it is fundamentally just and in the interest of social and industrial welfare.

I BELIEVE the charitable and benevolent institutions of the State should be free from all political influences and under nonpartisan management. Those institutions should be modernized, humanized and democratized.

I BELIEVE very much in a nonpartisan judiciary. I stand for any just and efficient legislation that will secure the needed reform.

I FAVOR every just effort to be made in the interest of the laboring man, and if I am elected Governor I shall be active in safe-

guarding his rights and promoting his welfare.

I DO not believe that public life is so much in need of geniuses as it is in need of honest and capable men who are patriots. I doubt whether it is in need of a larger intelligence so much as it is in need of a larger integrity. If I am elected Governor I shall use my influence and appointive power to have capable and honest citizens in public office.

SOMETHING is wrong in our political life when thousands of voters treat election day, the voice of the people and the hope of freedom, with indifference. We need a reconstructed election day, one that will challenge the patriotism of any citizen who fails to respond to the call of the patriotic ballot. We must not forget that there is a battle line in the ballot box as well as on the battlefield, and that the peril of democracy comes from within and not from without. I am for the enactment and the enforcement of laws that will preserve the purity of the ballot and the integrity of elections.

I HOPE it is not unbecoming for me to say that I have been so busily engaged all my life in educational work and in promoting public organizations for the public benefit that I have not had the time to do very much for myself in a financial way. Having little money with which to make this campaign, I feel that the experience hard and the task difficult. On account of my financial condition I shall be forced to depend largely upon the personal influence and initiative of my friends. It is my desire and hope that the new Kentucky shall develop an aroused public sentiment with regard to elections which will make it impossible for a candidate for public office to spend great sums of money in procuring his election. One of the perils of democracy comes from political campaign funds frequently secured from questionable sources.

BORN in humble surroundings among the sand hills of Kentucky, trained in every hardship known in the experience of a poor boy, and having earnestly worked for twenty-six years with the great common people for the education of their boys and girls, and never turning down a request for assistance that I could grant, I feel that I have a vision of the needs of the toiling masses and that I am prepared to give every human being a just deal. Not only have my own life and my contact with the masses enabled me to know the needs of the people, but the responsible position which I have held as the head of a great institution for the past twenty-six years has given me a wide experience in the executive field and a knowledge of those problems that enter into the making of a greater Kentucky.

MY interest in a greater Kentucky has prompted me to enter this race, and I desire at this time to emphasize that I have no political ambitions beyond being Governor, and shall not in the future be a candidate for any political office. If I am elected I shall devote every thought and energy of my life to my official duty.

I F elected Governor I shall use every influence of which I am capable to develop a State spirit that will encourage capital to invest with us, giving it and the people a square deal; a State spirit that will enable the people to understand that they are "members one of another," and that their interest is a common interest; a State spirit that will have enough fire to consume any man who would jeopardize the idea of a free people; a State spirit that will free people of stain in the way of democratic progress, and a State spirit that will proclaim to the world that Kentucky is a land of optimism, of opportunity, of law and order.

I SHALL in my opening address make a full statement of my position on other vital questions that will come before the people of the Commonwealth.

Most respectfully yours,
H. H. CHERRY,
Bowling Green, Ky.



H. H. CHERRY, Bowling Green, Ky.

my desires to the people of Kentucky, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate of any political faction.

If elected Governor, I shall use every proper influence within my power to see that public business is honestly, wisely and economically transacted out in the great democratic open, where all of the people will have an opportunity to see and to know what is going on. If elected, there will be no machine ferryboat for the transportation of incompetent men from office to office on the promise to pay political favors and be an impersonal it, a common tool in the hands of a coterie of political manipulators.

INVINCIBLE democracy—the protector of every home and the champion of social and industrial freedom—has won the greatest victory for human rights known in the history of civilization. This is a new resurrection day lighting up a new world. It is a reconstruction day calling on every man to do his duty. The people are witnessing the quickening spirit of a larger democracy, which, like the first faint beams of the morning light, is beginning to illuminate the earth with the radiance of a new daybreak. A larger America will interpret into deeds the ideals of our noble boys who gave their lives for home and country. The mission of democracy is to put right above wrong, freedom above slavery, edu-

note the integrity of its citizens. It will take full-grown citizens to make a full-grown democracy, and it will take a full-grown system of education, reaching from the primary grade to the highest form of university training, exploited to the highest degree of social and industrial efficiency, to make full-grown citizens.

ABOUT 75 per cent. of the children of the State live in the rural sections, and most of them are deprived of the educational advantages enjoyed by the children of the city. The development of our State depends more than anything else upon the training of the rural children, most of whom will become tillers of the soil and makers of homes, the basis of all wealth and progress. I want to emphasize that the biggest social and economic question before the people of the Commonwealth to-day is the education of the children who live in the rural sections. To the end that education shall be improved, I advocate improved courses of study, better schoolhouses, better qualified and better paid teachers and the payment of the teachers' salaries on the days they are due.

I BELIEVE that every man and woman in the Commonwealth who cannot read and write should have an opportunity to learn to do so and to enjoy the blessings that come from being able to interpret thought. Kentucky must have

AMERICANS PROVE THEIR VALOR.

Hindenburg Line First Broken By American Troops.

American troops were the first to break the Hindenburg line, according to the Daily News in its comment to-day on the report of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on the operations from the end of April to the close of hostilities. The News points out that at least the first mention of a break through contained in the Field Marshal's report was in the course of his description of the day's work on September 29, in which he wrote:

"North of Bellenglise the 30th American Division, Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis, having broken through the deep defenses of the Hindenburg line, stormed Bellincourt and seized Nouroy. On their left the 27th American Division, Maj. Gen. O'Ryan, met with very heavy enfilading machine gunfire, but pressed on with great gallantry as far as Jouy."

A bitter struggle took place for possession of the village. The fighting on the whole front of the 2d American Corps was severe, and in Bellincourt, Nouroy, Gillemont Farm and a number of other points, amid the intricate defenses of the Hindenburg line, strong bodies of the enemy held out with great obstinacy for many hours.

"These points of resistance were gradually overcome, either by the support troops of the American divisions or by the 5th and 3d Australian Divisions."

WILSON MADE "PANTORIAL" BLUNDER WHILE IN LONDON.

London.—When photographers' cameras discovered the fact that President Wilson, on the morning of his departure from London, had left his left trouser leg turned up while the other remained in conventional repose on his shoe, it was regarded as the only Wilsonian slip during his strenuous visit. His picture, taken with the kng, will permanently show this "pantorial" discrepancy in the photographic records of the historical occasion.

Other incidents cropped up which caused the president himself some amusement, such as when he addressed the lord mayor at the Mansion House luncheon as "Mister Lord Mayor" instead of "My Lord Mayor." But it remained for Mrs. Wilson's negro maid, Susie to carry off the honors for creating the most humorous diversion of the trip. The Manchester Guardian to-day relates the story as follows:

"When the famous gold plate was brought out at the state banquet the royal servants thought Miss Susie would be properly impressed. Quite the contrary. Some one asked her what she thought about it, and she said it was very fine indeed, but they had quite as good at the White House."

"There is no gold plate at Washington," said Mrs. Wilson, when she heard of Susie's reply, recalled the fact to her. Susie replied:

"I know that, ma'am, but I wasn't going to let them know it."

"The Queen, like a true hostess,

said to Susie that she hoped she was comfortable. Susie afterwards reported to Mrs. Wilson what the queen had said, and told her:

"You must always ask your guests at the White House if they are comfortable."

"Susie was given the place of honor at the upper servant's table. It must have been like a page from 'The Virginians.'"

307,614,000 ONE-CENT PIECES WERE MINTED.

Washington.—Small change required to pay war tax on many retail articles caused the Government mints to produce 307,614,000 1-cent pieces in 1918, a record output,

according to a report to-day by Raymond T. Baker, Director of the Mint. A total of 538,160,000 coins were minted, more than ever before in the nation's history, but owing to the large proportion of pennies the value of the output was \$31,745,000 or lower than in 1917. The number of nickels minted was 45,334,000; dimes, 68,654,000; quarters, 32,692,000, and half dollars, 20,769,000. Neither silver dollars nor gold coin were minted.

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CHAS. G. HARRIS, Vice President
H. H. LINDSEY, Secretary

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